The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
D. THOMPSON, H. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

nual Meeting of the Stockholders his Morning--Interesting Proceedings--Report of the Directors, Etc.

e annual meeting of the stockholders of the nsylvania Railroad was held on Tuesday rning, at the Board of Trade Rooms, ashington street, above Fifth, Philadelphia.
on. Morton McMichael was called to the ir, and Edmund Smith, Esq., elected Secre-y.

he annual report of the Directors, which we present, was then read by the Secretary.
was moved that the report be accepted, and ered to the Incoming Board.
Mr. Page rose to offer an amendment. If report be received, it would follow that the ting would adopt the resolutions affixed, to ch he was opposed. At the last annual ting, 2016 Passenger, 1866, he was present.
It was impossible for him to address the ting as he desired.
At the last meeting there was not a word said it the increase of the debt of the Company. It was ut the time of the Directors went to the ature and asked for permission to issue 300 shares of stock, more than fifty thousand shares of stock.
So found it was necessary to borrow more, through the Legislature, to pay off a debt of ne English bonds for half a million ling. The agent was willing to loan it if had the power to borrow it. He was quite able when he the money could be borrowed, agent not being satisfied, would not hand more over.
r is the purpose of gentlemen, on any report? be Directors are installed, you might as go home, and give them a vote of confidence his Company would let them do with it just they please, for this is exactly what they want to do.
he speaker then read the following:
Resolved, That the report be referred to a spe-committee of seven stockholders for examination, and that the said committee be further daily authorized to report to the stockholders a report now the expenditure of issuing additional stock or bonding more money and, if so, to what extent the Directors should be authorized and workings of the system of deductive free passes, and of private freight ceases, and if to what extent the officers and ck-yers are interested in the last, and the ct they have had, and still have upon the ings of the road, and if any of the officers of the stockholders with power to send for ons and papers, and report the result of their investigations to a meeting of the stockholders, to be called by the chairman of s meeting whenever the said committee is pared to make said report, the Directors, in the meantime, to cause the annual ort to be printed for the information of stock-ders.
r. Cuyler said he accepted the challenge en Mr. Page had issued, and was quite ready e to say that he was not the obliged party his company. He trusted by the samelligent, and fair manner in which the meeting ld observe any petty thing which had been ibuted to him.
Hotel Page made a few remarks, in which stated that he thought God the free-pass system should be abolished. He was sorry Mr. Kennedy--The question before now is itself now a deficit to be decided. The ses for the year is a deficit. Unless the ding-to-day appetite of the policy, the Board Directors will have the necessity of asking the power to borrow money.
Resolution was adopted.
Was moved that the meeting adjourn to ct on the last Tuesday in April. Carried.

Twentieth Annual Report.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19 1867.
he Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

he following statements with explanations the Board of Directors submit to you at nnual meeting, being for the year ending 31st January, and the earnings and expenses of the railroads and canals during 1866:

DR.	
apital Stock	$20,000,000 00
ost Mortg. 6 per cent. Bonds	4,980,000 00
ecent.	4,941,840 04
en of State upon the Public Works of the State of Pennsylvania, bearing 5 per	6,600,000 00
hort Bonds, or Debentures, 6 per	1,554,015 75
terings and Ground Rents, 6 per	170 181 32
ls and accounts payable, including dends of Stock-holders unpaid, ntal Dividend Fund	2,092,744 45
ntingent Fund	1,120 000 00
Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	1,000,000 00
pany's Stock	1,182,500 00
Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad pany's Funds	870,415 02
balance	
total	$46,134,119 54

CR.	
balance standing on the Books of company for construction of the Railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, including purchases of Indiana Railroad, Sunbury and Erie Railroad, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware Railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad, Junction

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

MR. GEO. C. MCLEAN has been appointed Surveyor and Collector at Pittsburgh as successor to Mr. LOWRY, rejected. He was the chief clerk of Captain BATCHELOR, and was retained in the same capacity by his successor. He is fahiliar with the duties of the position and an upright man.

AMONG the Cabinet rumors is one that Ex-Governor JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, will succeed Mr. SEWARD. That would be particularly displeasing to Mr. SUMNER, whom the President is supposed not to specially consult.

THE Negro Suffrage bill has become a law of Tennessee. Thus this State keeps right on, the pioneer in Freedom and Progress. This law will go far to afford security in the future against the rebels, and stimulate those who elsewhere hesitate about putting in practice the principles of universal suffrage. It was in the Reconstruction Bill passed by the Senate and killed in the House, by the solid vote of the Democrats and the adherents of Mr. STEVENS.

THE votes in the House of Representatives yesterday justify the belief that before the adjournment Congress will agree upon a definitive plan of reconstruction, that will not differ materially from the SHERMAN substitute, and firmly in accord with the settled loyal sentiment of the country. It is scarcely probable that such a plan will receive the assent of the President, or that the prospect of harmony between him and Congress will be realized. We judge that the prospect for passing this new plan over a veto is good.

THOUGH late in the day, it is the opinion of persons on the spot that the Tariff bill will go through Congress. Of its fate with the President there may be some reason for doubting; but we believe the best informed persons do not fear a veto.

INSANE ROYALTY.

History affords us a number of instances of princes and potentates whose minds have broken down under the cares of State, or who have driven themselves crazy with drink, or, who—most lamentable and dangerous of all—inherited a tendency to mania and madness. When monarchs thus afflicted have been invested with irresponsible power they have been the cause of an incalculable amount of misery and suffering to those surrounding them. The CZAR PAUL of Russia, for instance, and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE—both of them as thoroughly demented as could be—signalized their lunatic paroxysms by the practice of frightful cruelties on any unhappy wretch to whom they might please to impute some real or imaginary offense. CONSTANTINE was the last dangerous madman of imperial or Royal family in Europe; but there are others of Royal families besides that of ROMANOFF in which insanity has from time to time cropped out. It certainly exhibited itself to some extent in the late King of Prussia; the Empress CHARLOTTE'S late attack shows that it lurks somewhere in the house of either the Hapsburgs or the Coburgs; LOUIS PHILIPPE'S father was undoubtedly deranged, and there is every reason to believe that the D' ESTES, formerly Dukes of Modena, and the Neapolitan branch of the Bourbons are tainted with the same malady. The most pronounced case of modern times, though, was that of GEORGE the Third. His reason commenced to totter before the close of the last century. In lucid intervals of greater or less duration, he, continued to perform most of his as King until 1810, when the last extinguished and the old monarch into the night of hopeless idiocy. enough none of his sons showed marked symptoms of the same disSome of them had their eccentiit is true. The Duke fancied he was a second ough when he wasn't really it to geant; the Duke of Sussex had on for multiplying the manuscript the Bible with his own hand, and Duke of Cambridge used to make himself at the dinner table and rse the services at Church with remarks of an entirely irrelevant r. Yet these were not sufficiently ced indications to call for restraint than ordinary medical attention. VICTORIA'S father, the Duke of ver had a suspicion of the kind ed about him. Indeed, with the n of GEORGE the Fourth, he was st of all the numerous progeny of whom GEORGE the Third was but the malady, suspended during eration, would seem, from all acto be manifesting itself in the sef course the matter will be kept quiet up to the latest moment. The shock it would occasion to public feeling, the unpopularity of the Prince of Wales and the general delicacy of the situation, induce the men who really govern England to go along the best way they can with a person considered sovereign, so long as the secret can be kept from notoriety among the people. It is a matter of current gossip, however, in select political circles, that the crisis cannot long be postponed. The attacks to which the Queen is subject are becoming more and more frequent, last le medical skill with ever tinacy. Her retirement on in the conduct of nauld not be looked upon regret as if it had happened several years ago. Then it was commonly believed that nearly all Government measures that were specially wise and beneficial to the country's interests somehow had their origin with her. The people have learnt since that it was to her husband and not herself that their tribute of gratitude and admiration was properly due. Even their personal affection for her has suffered considerable abatement; for since her widowhood, she has preserved a gloomy privacy that even sympathy for her great sorrow and respect for her private virtues have not been able to justify or excuse. It has been felt that as Queen she was a species of public property, and that she had no right to hide herself away and morbidly brood over her womanly private grief. If more confidence were felt in the Prince of Wales, the idea of a Regency would be hailed with satisfaction almost universally, and in some quarters with enthusiasm. But that young man's habits are known to be so irregular, not to say downright dissipated, that conventionally correct society contemplates with horror a contingency which they feel certain would bring about a revival of the loose, licentious era which was inaugurated by a former Regent and only ended with his death as King. These fears are not foundationless, it must be confessed, and yet it should be remembered that if one wild and lawless youth developed into a disgrace to the throne, like GEORGE the Fourth, there was another, who, as HENRY the Fifth, shed unprecedented lustre on the page of English history. The chances, it is true, are not favorable. GUELPHS are not PLANTAGENETS, any more than Ascot race courses are Agincourt battle-fields; but the experiment with ALBERT EDWARD will have to be tried some time, and we think the sooner the better. At the worst he will show what kind of a King he would make, and if he proves incorrigible and constitutionally unable to behave himself, it will be much more easy—should the people take a revolutionary turn—to keep the crown off his head than to remove it after it has once been placed there.

HOW PAPER CAME TO BE CHEAP IN ENGLAND.

At one time nearly all the paper used in England was imported from France and Holland—but the home manufacture was early brought to great perfection, and the prices by competition were reduced to satisfactory rates. The following extracts, from a writer in the "*British Merchant*," en old publication, quoted in CHAIK'S History of British Commerce, shows how it was done:

"Before the Revolution there was hardly any other paper made in England than brown; but the war ensuing, and duties being laid from time to time on foreign paper, it grew into consequent to the paper makers, that most of them began to make white paper fit for writing and printing; and they have brought it by degrees to so great a perfection, both for quantity and goodness, that there is now hardly a third of what is consumed in Great Britain and several of them make it as white and well tearing as any comes from abroad, as Sir Wm. Humphreys, Mr. Baskett and others can witness. And I make no doubt if further encouragement to the paper makers, that most of the rags now lost for want of due care, which was lately laid upon rags made paper, and if the said duties per cent. were an equivalent to the land, was said upon cambrick paper, but they could do a little time make enough to supply all the occasions of the nation; there being above one hundred and twenty bags within sixty miles of London, besides several more in Yorkshire and Scotland, which all more or less, make white paper, and undoubtedly go on improving and increasing the useful manufacture, if the present high duties are not on Foreign paper, being that which they chiefly lived by reason of its cheapness. There are seven provinces in France where the manufacture of paper is settled. Three of these are full of large forests of chestnut trees, and abound so much in that kind of fruit, that the common people have no other food all the year round, and no other drink but water; so that they can afford to work very cheap, and do it for next to nothing. This is so true that considerable parcels of paper were imported lately from France, although the duties paid here, exceeded one hundred per cent. on the first cost."

We have italicised a few passages in this interesting and suggestive extract. It shows that whilst the paper manufacture of England was protected by a tariff of *one hundred per cent.* against the cheaper labor of her rivals, it was thought the trade needed a further protection of twenty-four per cent., by taking off twelve per cent. of excise tax, and adding twelve per cent. to the then existing protection. The duty on foreign paper in the United States was only thirty per cent. by the tariff of 1846—reduced to twenty-four per cent. in 1857—increased to thirty per cent. in 1861, and in 1865 raised to thirty-five per cent. England built up her manufacturing supremacy by bold and adequate protection against her foreign competitors, and cheapened her products by the consequent home competition. If paper, or any other American manufacture, is not cheapened to the consumer by home competition, it is in consequence of the inadequate, unstable sham protection it receives.

THE YANKEES IN JAPPA.

The American colony in Palestine furnishes occasion for reports somewhat conflicting, one class representing their troubles as caused by the enmity of the surrounding native population, and another exhibiting them as, at least in part, originating among the colonists, and as being confined to a few. The probability is that some trouble has arisen from both quarters. We say probability, in view of general principles actuating human nature and affecting human conduct.

Colonies always have trouble in the outset, of their enterprises. They are necessarily for a time under an extemporised government of the most lax and voluntary character, which when tried by the resistance of individual will is usually found inadequate to the purposes of government. No foreseen difficulties occur, even where the reconnoissances have been most thorough. If no other malady is superinduced by change of locality, and of way of living that most distressing one, home sickness, is sure to prevail more or less. This, we conjecture, is one of the principal troubles in the case referred to above. A number of the people want to *return*. This is the destructive symptoms from which the disease, for it is truly a disease, derives its name—*nostalgia*, from a Greek word meaning, to return home, and another meaning grief. This sickness for home or consuming desire to return thither, is often aggravated by the disappointment of expectations, but it is also often experienced when all reasonable hopes have been realized. In fact serious difficulties and troubles sometimes operate to cure the nostalgia, or to keep it under the control of the will. Another and a pervading occasion of trouble in colonies, as well as other spontaneous associations for common advantage or joint operation, is that they are apt to be formed on a hypothesis that ascribes more goodness and more good nature to all the members, than the average history of mankind will allow.

We do not appropriate all these causes to the Palestine colony, as the source of their trouble. But some of them are undoubtedly in operation, in addition to the jealousy and hostility of their strange and rude neighbors. They have not had time to test their agricultual projects by any thorough experiments. Protection from home should certainly be extended to them by our Government. But their return home without testing their theories and without some further persistence in their benevole it designs, would be unfortunate, unless it is clearly necessary for their safety. We have taken much interest in the experiment this farming colony were about to make in that land, with which all Christendom has so many grand and sacred associations. We have, of course, had our misgivings about bravery and benevolence that undertook the enterprise, and shall feel proportionate regret should the experiment be prematurely given up. As, however, it is purely a private or partnership affair, its members will continue or close it, as shall seem best to themselves.

DOING BETTER.

The magnificent contribution of Mr. PEABODY, in behalf of education in the Southern States, has received grateful notice in the Legislature of Virginia, although less enlightened localities look on it with narrow suspicion. The Committee on Schools and Colleges have been directed to report a resolution acknowledging the gift and expressing the gratitude of the people.

This is the more worthy of notice, since the donation was made by Mr. PEABODY with the expressed wish that the fund should be employed for educational purposes, in which both white and black children should be sharers. In other words, it was given under and in adaptation to the new era, and not the old. Its grateful recognition, therefore, is the more pleasing. The time has been when such a condition, either formally named or remotely hinted at, would have been construed as an indignity, as some of the very Southern people deem this one, and would have almost certainly insured the rejection of the offered gift. The change of circumstances, however, is accompanied happily by a change of sentiments. The delicacy with which this feature of the design is intimated by the generous donor is as creditable to him as the gift itself. And it is no less creditable to the Legislature that they made it no exception in their acknowledgment of the generous gift. The change that has taken place on the subject of education, and especially the education of the negro people, we regard as one of the most astonishing of intellectual phenomena that has occurred in any age. And it is as gratifying as it is surprising, since it promises not only the elevation and improvement of the colored race, but also the raising of the general tone of happiness in the entire community. A judicious employment of the fund will make it a lasting benefaction in the Southern States.

FROM our market report yesterday on flour, it would seem that high price is too slow a process of gain for some body in the trade, and that this has been supplemented by *short weight*, by which nearly a dollar a barrel more is put into somebody's pocket. The report says that some barrels are known to fall short of the proper weight from *ten to thirteen pounds*, and advises flour inspectors to keep a sharp look out. Purchasers of flour will do well to look out also, both those who buy for use and those who buy to sell again. False weights and a deceitful balance are an abomination to the LORD. And it is the meanest kind of robbery in the estimation of men. Sheep stealing is glorious compared with it.

SOME of the Kentuckians are longing to have for their Governor the man who put the State in a one horse buggy, under the charge of a negro boy, some years ago, to join the army of the rebels. He is said to have been nominated at a public meeting in one county, and it is declared that the nomination was received with wild enthusiasm. Very wild, it must have been, if it recognized as deserving of honor J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, who so meanly left the State, against his own professed principles, and who also invaded his own State, at the head of desolating and reckless bands of rebels, fighting against the Government to which his State belonged. *Wild* enthusiasm, truly.

REV. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., President of Brown University, who has been recently called by engagements connected with the cause of education to travel through a portion of Virginia, writes as follows: Disheartened and sullen, humbled to the very dust and yet defiant, the people present a most repulsive aspect to the traveller from cheerful and prosperous New England. An officer of the army stationed there, the schoolmate at West Point and friend of General Grant, is barely tolerated because he married the daughter of a Virginia General, or rich, though now reduced to poverty, and because he lived with them as a paroled prisoner of war on friendly terms. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, with his accomplished wife, who has long resided at the South, when they visit Winchester, can hardly be introduced to be entirely even by Major W. The Inspector from Richmond, who visits monthly all the military stations, though belonging to one of the highest families of Pennsylvania, told me he was avoided everywhere in Virginia as if he were a leper, and that *neither pen nor ink* an equivalent to the hand, was *said to constitute* paper, but they could do a little time make enough to supply all the occasions of the nation; there being above one hundred and twenty bags within sixty miles of London, besides several more in Yorkshire and Scotland, which all more or less, make white paper, and undoubtedly go on improving and increasing the useful manufacture, if the present high duties are not on Foreign paper, being that which they chiefly lived by reason of its cheapness. There are seven provinces in France where the manufacture of paper is settled. Three of these are full of large forests of chestnut trees, and abound so much in that kind of fruit, that the common people have no other food all the year round, and no other drink but water; so that they can afford to work very cheap, and do it for next to nothing. This is so true that considerable parcels of paper were imported lately from France, although the duties paid here, exceeded one hundred per cent. on the first cost."

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SOME of the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company are getting restive under the repeated assessments, and a Buffalo owner of one hundred shares says he shall pay no more till what has already been paid in is accounted for. The assessments paid and now called for amount to $200,000, and he thinks there is mighty little to show for it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Galena has a good memory for anniversaries—and ought to have. We notice that the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson, 10th instant, was duly celebrated by a grand ball at the De Soto House. If Grant's victories were not remembered at Galena, at what place should they be?

The New Zealand colonists are now paying 20s. a head for every British insectivorous bird that is landed alive in the colony, for the protection of their growing crops. There is a useful lesson to be drawn from this simple fact. In England the despised little brown sparrow has a price set upon his head, and men and boys persecute him ruthlessly all through the periods of seed time and harvest. There he is too prolific; is out of place and not wanted. At the other end of the world he is at a premium, eagerly sought after and cherished. In so many words, he is out of his sphere in the old country, while in the new he would find himself master of the situation. Plenty of human folk by a like judicious change would find themselves lifted from obscurity to good position, and from penury to comparative affluence.

The Hartford (Ct.) *Post* attributes the defeat of New London, as a naval station for iron-clads, "to that patriotic antiquarian, the Hon. Gideon Welles, formerly of Hartford, but for the past three years of Philadelphia." This jealous quarreling of States and cities and towns is carried too far altogether. It is of as much consequence to Connecticut as to Pennsylvania, that the *best* place for this station should be selected, without reference to any increase of business or circulation it may bring to any particular community near which it may be located. No disinterested person dou ts that League Island, take it altogether, is the most eligible spot that could have been selected.

The Bangor *Times* publishes letters from the Aga residing, going to show that the colonists are doing well, being kindly treated by the Turks, and planting and building operations going on favorably. Only a few were discontented. We thought the stories about Turkish interference and prevention that were just being pushed into circulation bore internal evidence of falsehood about them.

Colonel Myers, Quartermaster at St. Louis, has received instructions from Washington to forward freight for all points on the plains north of Fort Kiley via Chicago, and is now making arrangements to purchase the needed supplies there instead of at St. Louis, whereat Chicago is jubilant and St. Louis proportionately mad with rage and mortification. The Chicago papers do not forget to improve the occasion.

The government of the city of New York is becoming imperial in its proportions, if the expense of running it is taken as the criterion. The budget for 1867 shows that it will require during the present year over eleven million dollars to meet expenses and pay the interest on the city debt.

A prominent business firm in this city, says the Terre Haute *Express*, owning a Newfoundland dog of the female persuasion, was presented, Sunday last, with ten fine pups, on Monday five more, and on yesterday two more were added, making a total, in three days, of seventeen pups! Further proceedings, if any, will be given to-morrow.

It is announced from England that one of the smallest elephants ever imported into that country, arrived at Liverpool on January 27th, from Rangoon. This elephant was but three feet high and very docile, and on its way up into the town from the ship it is stated that the young, but evidently intelligent creature, walked into a public house, and inserting its trunk into a jug of beer on the bar, satisfied the contents, much to the surprise of the people present. They need not have been surprised. The sagacious animal, knowing that beer was the national beverage, was sensible enough, when in Britain to do as the Britons. That's all.

The New Jersey geological report shows that the Atlantic ocean is steadily and rapidly encroaching upon the land on the coast of that State. At Cape Island, the surf has eaten inwards full a mile in the last ninety years. Along the bay shore of Cape May the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two years. One of the beaches upon the coast mentioned as having moved inward more than one hundred yards in the last thirty years. It is also the opinion of the oldest observers that the tide rises higher upon the Eastern New Jersey uplands than formerly.

The authorities at St. Albans made a raid, Tuesday and Wednesday, on all the liquor saloons and hotels that sold liquor, and cleaned them entirely out. Two hotels are going to close up, and will be converted into private boarding houses. Verily, the way of the transgressors of the prohibitory laws in New England is hard.

So many people are out of employment in New York that recruiting officers are doing a good business.

A member of Rev. Dr. Huntington's church at Boston has given one hundred thousand dollars to found an Episcopal theological school at Cambridge, in connection with Harvard University. We hope the gift will be peremptorily refused. The introduction into our university of denominational colleges—no matter whether Episcopalian, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, or any other—is, wittingly or not, a commencement of strife that cannot be too strongly deprecated and denounced.

Texas is an excellent example of the effect of free government upon a country. Thirty years ago her sterile plains, called the "Great Desert of the Southwest," belonged to Mexico. To-day, as one of the United States, she has more trade with the world than the entire Mexican nation with its 8,000,000 inhabitants and half a score of different rulers.

The approaching annexation to France of the new provinces in Cochin China is announced. The emperor, Tu Duc, is said to be delighted to get rid of them, as they are in a state of chronic rebellion. Napoleon seems to be desirous of increasing the stock of "expensive" possessions.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided, in the case of McCormick, a Brigadier General of the "Sons of Liberty," claiming damages in $25,000 for his arrest under the act of March, 1863, that the act was constitutional, thus denying the claim for damages. Couldn't an act of Congress be so devised as to effectually and for ever put a stop to the insolent experiments on public forbearance that these unhung, traitor ous scoundrels are continually attempting?

Petitions are pouring into the Massachusetts Legislature for a license law. A late and numerously signed petition is headed by Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*. Appeals to similar petitions to the New York Legislature, the Albany *Argus* suggests that laws be so enacted that drinkers be required to pay a license to drink, rather than venders a license to sell, intoxicating liquors. The proposition has the merit of originality.

There is a great deal of fault found by the victims of the recent "Union Home and School Lottery" in New York. At first but 200,000 tickets were to be sold, the first prize being $10,000 in greenbacks. Afterwards more than 100,000 more tickets were sold, which of course diminished the chances for drawing the first prize, and it proves that it was not one of the original tickets that was the lucky one. The dissatisfied claim that none but the 200,000 deserves any prizes. Nobody who would be fool enough to invest in any of these palpable swindles deserves any prize at all.

Chicago papers call the killing of a man out of jealousy only "Trussel work"—in honor of Mollie Trussel, the pardoned murderess.

It is estimated that the total expenditures for the ball season in Gotham this winter will reach $7,125,000.

A dish of pears was recently exhibited in the Central avenue, in Covent Garden, London, for which $80 in gold per dozen was asked. The pears bore the charming name of La Belle Argevine, and the average weight of them was three pounds each.

PERSONAL.

—Carlotta Patti lately gave two concerts in Milan. About the same time Adelini was delighting the Parisians in *Il Barbiere*.

—Prince Doris, Prince Grizioli, and Duke Stappa, three distinguished noblemen of Rome, Italy, have arrived in Charleston.

—The Emperor of Austria, although still King of Jerusalem, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Lorraine, Parma, Modena, etc., has laid aside his title of King of Lombardy and Venice.

—Madame Parepa is shortly to appear in Italian opera in New York. She may be called a star of the first magnitude.

—At the third bal de l'opera, Strauss brought forward his new waltz, "Adah Menken," which, we read, obtained a "success of enthusiasm." The career of Adah has been a singular one. Without a particle of dramatic talent and with a style of animal beauty that possesses neither novelty nor refinement to recommend it, she has, by sheer force of energy, brass and utter shamelessness, raised herself from the depths of public penury to fame and fortune. Her success has had the most pernicious influence and effects.

—Mr. De la Poer has commenced an action in the British courts against Maj. Wombell, alleging that he was slandered to the amount of $25,000, by being called a Fenian by the defendant. That is one of the hardest hits the Brotherhood has received yet.

—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., is out in a card stating that, although his father is dead, he still desires to be addressed and known as Sylvanus Cobb, Junior.

—It is rumored that Dr. Hall, of the Epiphany church, Episcopal, of Washington, will soon accept the Bishopric of the State of Georgia.

Hours of Labor.

The Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the bill providing that eight hours shall be a legal day's labor, have reported adversely, and thus the question will probably end for the present session. The present Legislature seems to be opposed to any interference.

MURDERER CAPTURED.—On Monday Detective John Odell, of Cleveland, arrested at Mt. Eaton, Wayne county, Ohio, a coal miner named John Shedd, charged with the murder of Rans Bowers, at Pittston, Pa., in April, 1866. Shedd, who is a desperate character, after his discharge from the army in 1864, removed from Cleveland to Pittston, where Bowers became acquainted with and paid attention to the prisoner's sister. Shedd picked a quarrel with Bowers, and attacked him with a knife, when the latter threw him on the ground and held him there, Shedd's sister, Mrs. Bowers let Him up, when the former immediately plunged a knife into the latter's breast, killing him instantly. Shedd was arrested and confined in Wilkesbarre jail, from which he escaped in July. The murdered Bowers was an industrious young man, and had married into one of the largest families of Northumberland county, Pa., and he caused pursuit to be made after the murderer, but without success until Monday last. Shedd will be taken to Wilkesbarre, and placed upon trial, and his conviction will certainly follow.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Final Disposition of the Public Land Grant.

The following is the bill in relation to the public lands to endow Agricultural Colleges, as it passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

AN ACT relating to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and to the establishment of experimental farms in connection therewith:

WHEREAS, The trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, from the want of adequate funds, have deferred the establishment of the experimental farm contemplated in the original plan of the institution;

And whereas, The farm is essential to the success of the college;

And whereas, To secure greater diversity of soil and climate, and to add to the interest and importance of the experiments, it is thought best that there be more than one farm; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An supplement to the act to accept the grant of public lands, by the United States for the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges, ra sed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. That the interest and income of the entire residue of the proceeds of the said lands be and are hereby appropriated, and the commissioners under the said act are also hereby directed to pay the same, as it shall accrue, to the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania, for the following purposes, to wit: One-half thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied and maintained, in connection with the college, as an experimental farm, one near the city, or contiguous thereto, under the immediate supervision of the Professor of Agriculture in the institution; and the other half, or another west, in a locality of diversified quality, under the immediate supervision respectively of an Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

STATE ITEMS.

The bridge over the Mahoning, near Oil City, was carried away on Saturday morning by ice and high water.

The citizens of Highspice, Dauphin county, have decided by a majority of three, in a vote of one hundred and fifteen, not to become a borough.

Three white men, named Joseph Ryan, Marshall Moore and Peter Crider are under arrest in Harrisburg, charged with attempting to burn the Garrett Negro House in that city on Saturday. They were detected in the act of applying matches, it is said.

The proceedings in the trial of the Hon. C. V. Culver and J. S. Austin, charged with defrauding the Newburg National Bank, of which charge they were acquitted, has been published in pamphlet form by the Titusville *Herald*.

A Masonic lodge of colored men has been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in Meadville.

The Grand Jury of Venango county lately made a presentment that the public records were in an unsafe condition in the Court House at Franklin.

In order to facilitate the movement the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a series of proposals offering a subsidy for the establishment of a fortnightly line of steamers to run directly between Philadelphia and Liverpool—the service active operations no later than September.

Mrs. B. Smith, the mother of four children the youngest seven months old, eloped from her husband's residence, near Titusville, on Tuesday last, with an old family friend named Benjamin Rodgers, with whom she had previously been intimate and who had been ordered from the house by Smith. The husband, father and brother of the erring woman were in pursuit of her at last accounts.

The members of the bar of Crawford county, are opposed to holding one-half of the terms of court in Titusville.

A second Grand Jury of Crawford county have recommended the Commissioners to erect a new Court House in Meadville, and to do it immediately. Some of the country districts oppose the project.

Sunday evening last, a fire broke out in a barn in the rear of the City Hall, Titusville, which destroyed the hall and several other buildings, occupied as saloons. Loss $5,000.

Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear of Krumrine's grocery store, in Brant's row, Altoona. Before it was got under, Krummeck's store, Ehringe's saloon, Burg's clothing store, and Eckel's tobacco store were reduced to ashes. The Union Hotel was seriously damaged by fire and water as to render it uninhabitable. Loss about $15,000, partially insured. This is the fourth time within a year that this square has been set on fire.

The barn of Mr. Aughey, in Milford township, Blair county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance $1,500. The barn contained twenty-three head of cattle, five horses, sheep, hogs, nearly all of last year's crop, and twenty tons of hay.

The Lewistown *Democrat* has the following: Willis, the son of James Mayse, of Granville township, came to his death on Monday night of last week from a singular but painful cause. On the Friday evening previous the father had placed some kindling wood, cut from old stumps, in or about the stove. The little fellow sat down upon this, and a sharp rail had pierced the fleshy part of his body. Inflammation ensued, and despite medical skill he died, as above stated, on Monday. His age was about two years.

Finest of the Fine. An invoice of the finest liquors ever brought to this city, of 60's Brandy 20yr Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wine, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin, all the finest old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the private trade by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond west Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c. and are the most healthful and invigorating drink known. We are in receipt of the above goods direct from the cellars in London, and can supply the trade at as low a rate as any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle or dozen at

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S
Great Rheumatic Remedy,
FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet, in no single instance has it been known to fail. In fact, four drops, or a single dose will relieve the pain, and, thrice repeated, often effects a cure.

To say it relieves the most excruciating agony; but, when the patient has been confined to bed for months, a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; and, in many cases of extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours, and the sufferer has been restored to health in a short space of time.

In all the cases in which METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the *sine qua non* necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public, for the benefit of which they in the poor sufferer swallowing three or four quarts of some nauseous liquid, before the slightest relief is promised. Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine acts like magic, and instantly alleviates the most excruciating pain. Call at once and give it a trial, and be convinced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
oct29 M TUAW NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, a Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

REMOVED.
MISS E. CALDER,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 51 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A lot of very choice Sugar Cured Hams, now coming out of Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market price, by

JAS. H. PARKER,
m7th 309 Liberty street.

VENETIAN RED.
75 bbls Cookson's English, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod corner Wood and First streets.

WHITING.
100 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod corner Wood and First streets.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
24 FIFTH STREET.
TH S

F. B. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOLDERS OF
7 3-10 NOTES.

We are prepared to deliver immediately FIVE-TWENTY GOLD COUPON BONDS in exchange for SEVEN-THIRTIES of any series, without charge.

JAS. T. BR

Daily Commercial

BY CREED.

hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to heaven it is on the rounds
Of love to men.

hold sin is sin, and Christ
A selfish scheme a vain pretense;
That man's not—can there be
Circumference?

ve, I love, we hold, and dare
Affirm whoever no creed may go,
Who says he has no creed of fear,
Love shakes them to.

ve that it is the infallible
Test by which we know the unyielding bird,
Is the sure evidence of signs
And miracles done without a word.

whether a dashing and the dismal
Or softly mingling speeches movers,
Or by some cabin door or bush
Or temple flowered.

I'm not the wife phylactery,
Nor stubborn fact, nor stated prayers,
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

and when a man can live apart
From works on theologic trust,
Knows the blood about his heart
Is ayr as dust

ALICE CARY.

Aspirations to be Rich.

[From the New York Tribune.]

uth writes us as follows—and his like that of so many others that we it thus publicly, suppressing his

r Sir:—I am a poor boy. I would like to N ow what shall I do? I would like this section. I don't want to remain on er's farm. Please give the best advice and charge. Yours, G. G. S."

Wise—The aspiration to be rich—by no means the highest that can a career—is, in our view, wholesome udable. The youth who says "Let me *any how*, and before all considers," is very likely to bring up in state Prison; but he who consistently, "Let me first be just, honest, diligent, useful; *then* rich," is on hat road. Every boy *ought* to aspire to, provided he can be without unkindness to social obligation or to moriciple.

how shall he set about getting rich? uld concisely say:

mily resolve never to owe a debt. e fundamental mistake of most boys ose their can get rich faster on money by others than on that earned ively by themselves. If every ce 18 to 25 years were to-day offered 000 for ten years at seven per cent, two-thirds of them would eagerly it; when the probable consequences three-fourths of them would die pts and paupers. Boys do not need buy so much as they need to know earn and save it. The boy who, at se of the first year of his independ has earned and saved $100, and inor loaned it where it will pay him seven per cent., will almost become rich before he is twenty-one. he who closes his first year possibility in debt, will probably odle in debt. There is no greater e made by our American youth hat of choosing to pay interest rather eceive it. Interest devours us while we; it absorbs our profits and aggra our losses. Let a young man at five have $1,000 loaned on bond ortgage or invested in public secuand he will rarely want money ther: in fact, that $1,000, invested at per cent., will of itself make him fore he is sixty. There is no rule important or wholesome for our than that which teaches them to go ch life receiving interest rather than r it. Of the torments which afflict ortal sphere, the first rank is held me; the second by Debt.

Acquire promptly and thoroughly useful calling. Some pursuits are lucrative, some more respectable, more agreeable, than others; but a ky-sweep's is far better than none at no matter how rich his parents may oy should learn a trade; no matter or he may be, a boy may learn rade if he will. This city is full toung (and old) men who have clerks, book-keepers, porters, &c., et can find nothing to do, and are g because their foolish parents did ive them trades. A trade is an and almost always a productive A good, efficient farm laborer can ily find paying work if he does not in looking for it in a city where it will be; while many a college ate furnishes because nobody wants ly work he knows how to do. Let g prevent your acquiring skill in orsel of productive labor.

Resolve not to be a rover.—"A stone gathers no moss," but is conthumped and knocked, and often ed to pieces. If you are honest and ious, you must be constantly in reputation, which, if you remain in one helps you along the road to fortune. hod carrier or street sweeper who oved that his promise to appear on n day and hour and go to work e trusted, has a property in the conhe cultivated. If you cannot find work where you now are, migrate; it once for all. When you have your stake, stand by it!

Comprehend that there is work t everywhere for him who can do it. Italian named Biancoui settled in d some sixty years ago, and got very here by gradually establishing lines senger conveyances all over that

Almost any man would have said o who went to Ireland to make his e must be mad. He who knows and will work, can get rich growing oes in New England, though he hasn't ent stamp to begin with. There is that will pay for a million acres of peo the soil or Connecticut alone. There illions of unproductive acres within 's ride of this city that might be t and rendered largely fruitful at a half of one hundred dollars or more rs. A man in Niles, Michigan, de to go gold-hunting in the Rocky tains because there was more gold ss than he could get hold of. The n was a good one, and it applies t everywhere. If you can find g to do where you are, it is generecause you can do nothing.

Realize that he who earns six-pence y more than he spends must get while he who spends six-pence more e earns must become poor.—This is hackney-d truth; but we shall never it needing its repetition. Hundreds usands are not only poor but wretchbut so much as they need to know earn and save it. The boy who, at se of the first year of his independ has earned and saved $100, and inor loaned it where it will pay him r seven per cent., will almost become rich before he is twenty-one. he who closes his first year possibility in debt, will probably odle in debt. There is no greater e made by our American youth hat of choosing to pay interest rather eceive it. Interest devours us while we; it absorbs our profits and aggra our losses. Let a young man at five have $1,000 loaned on bond ortgage or invested in public secuand he will rarely want money ther: in fact, that $1,000, invested at per cent., will of itself make him fore he is sixty. There is no rule important or wholesome for our than that which teaches them to go ch life receiving interest rather than r it. Of the torments which afflict ortal sphere, the first rank is held me; the second by Debt.

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The Daily Commercial

BY THE CABLE

North German Parliament Liberal.

Fenians Tried and Sentenced

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, February 20, evening.—Reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried Parliament.

The election returns for members of the German Parliament are nearly all in.

Steamers Contracted For.

The Government has contracted for several steamers on the American pattern.

The Fenians.

LONDON, February 20, noon.—None of the rebel Fenians have been captured. Nine persons, arrested in Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians, have been tried, found guilty and heavily sentenced.

Addition to English Royal Family.

LONDON, February 20, Evening.—The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a girl.

German Budget.

The war estimate in the Budget are largely increased over those of the preceding year in GERMANY.

Candia.

ATHENS, February 20.—News has been received here that the Turkish Government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Panhellenion, now in the Island of Candia. An armed brig will be dispatched from Greece for her assistance in case of emergency.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, February 20, Evening.—United States bonds closed here to day at 77½

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 20, Evening.—American bonds have been selling to day at 82¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 20, Evening.—Consols closed at 90¾ for money; 5-20's, 71¾; Illinois Central, ex. div., 78; Erie, 38

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton opens quiet and steady. Lard active and advanced 6d since last report. American is quoted at 59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 20, evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11d.

Wheat and corn quiet. Bacon middles 48s per cwt. Tallow 45s 6d. Lard 50s 3d. Rosin—common 9s 6d. Petroleum is 6d.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 19.—The Legislature adjourned sine die to-night. No action was taken on Federal elections.

Nevada.

OMAHA NE, February 20.—The Nevada Legislature has ratified the constitution imposed by Congress for her admission as a state. The vote of the House was twenty to six. The Senate was unanimous. The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 20.—The Senate passed a resolution for a change of the Constitution by striking out the amendment of 1847, which prohibited the creation of any State debt except for war purposes. The House will probably concur.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., to the St. Louis Democrat, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution ordering an inquiry as to certain charges preferred against Chief Justice Wagner, Judge Moody, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and his sons impanelling jurors without requiring them to take the oath of loyalty, reports unfavorably upon the charges, and the committee are of opinion that the only remedy for the action of the General Assembly is in the form of an address to remove said Judge from office, and recommend a joint resolution that there is no proper cause for the removal by an address of Judge Moody, on the ground that he has violated the State constitution by his official acts, and that he is an unsafe, unreliable, and improper person to be the incumbent of the office of the Circuit Court in St. Louis. The resolution was then offered, and passed under a further suspension of the rules.

Mr. Waters, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the impeachment of Judge King, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, reported that after careful consideration of the case they were of opinion that said Judge is guilty of high misdemeanors in office, and as he is unprofitable to the State, recommend the adoption of a resolution that the House impeach said judge for misdemeanors in office; and that counsel be employed by the House to find bills of indictment against Confederate soldiers of regular or irregular service for any crimes committed while in the Confederate service; for instance to find an indictment against any soldier who might have committed murder in the first degree, or who might be engaged in taking the oath of loyalty; and for failing to instruct the grand jury to find bills of indictment against such persons. City, in September. A minority report was submitted stating that none of the evidence on which the charges are based is worthy of credence, and a resolution was offered declaring the charges insufficient before the House to justify impeachment. A motion to postpone the whole matter to the Judicial Committee was lost, and the consideration of the proposition for the celebration of the report, pending which the House took a recess.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1867.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Charles B. Mitchell, a colored man, was convicted of murder in the first degree this afternoon for causing the death of Henry Roser, in December last.

ARRIVED OUT

A cable dispatch announces the arrival at Southampton of the Scotia yesterday.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters commenced to-day. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing two hundred million dollars of capital. The report of the Executive Committee is very full and exhaustive. Power to add to the number of companies, with seven members, is the principle recommended. The subject of a uniform rule for insurance will be considered at this meeting. The question of a bureau was discussed. On subject of insuring buildings, with or without contents, a resolution was offered, pro and con, but no action was taken. Committee of seven was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The Fe ian meeting intended for to-night was indefinitely postponed, owing to, on account of the storm. The snow storm ceased this evening. Weather clear and cold.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Old and New looking to the union of the New and Old Presbyterian churches, will hold their first session in New York to-morrow.

FROM HARRISBURG.

C. V. Culver Acquitted of the Charge of Embezzlement.

HARRISBURG, February 20.—The jury acquitted C. V. Culver and others charged with embezzlement without leaving the box, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—In the Court of Common Pleas, the case of Clittenden vs. Lands & Co., was taken up. The amount involved is a quarter of a million gold and quicksilver stock.

John Lange, a German farmer, was beaten to death near Carthage, Kentucky, no particulars.

Some citizens of Da vile and vicinity, through an open letter, ordered Major O. W. R. Bourne, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, General Fry and others, to leave the country within two days. The remaining parties arrived at Louisville this evening.

The New Albany, Indiana, glass works were burned. Loss $60,000; incurance unknown.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—G. W. Blackburn was arrested on profiteering, and S. C Mercer, of the *Press and Times*, Public Printer.

The valuable mill of Mr. Palmer, formerly of Ohio, at Commerceville, was burnt this morning by incendiaries. He was warned and tried to get military protection, but failed.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, February 20.—The stables owned and formerly occupied by the Broadway Railroad Company were burnt this afternoon, with four horses. Part of the building was occupied by the Shaw Air Engine Company, whose machinery was badly damaged.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—General Sheridan arrived here last night.

George A. Ellsworth, John Morgan's telegraph operator, who south and killed parties watching at Shepardstown, Berkeley county, Ky., Saturday last, was arrested near Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

Nomination for Congress.

NORWICH, CONN., February 20.—The Democrats of the Third district nominated Earl Martin for Congress.

Imports for Last Week.

The importations last week run up to an unusually high figure, as was to be expected, in view of the numerous arrivals of so many overdue vessels from almost all parts of the world. Dry goods, $1,660 087; general merchandise, $4,073,066. Among the items are the following:

Sugar in bbls and boxes, $86,283; do in boxes and bags, $86,283; tea, $1,233 477; coffee, $673,809; molasses, $48,986; wines, $48,783; fancy goods, $43,914; linens rubber, $163,188; linseed, $267,717; wool, $76,986; jewelry, $5,968; watches, $24,852; cigars, $2,826; silk, $1,000,000, of all kinds, $107,000

The specie shipments for the week, including the express to-day, amount to $568,168, making a total of $5,251,286 from 1st of January to date, against $1915,549 for the corresponding period last year.

BEHIND TIME.—A Paris letter says: The Great Industrial building does not grow as rapidly as was expected, nor does it seem as if they could complete it in time, though they talk now of keeping workmen on it night as well as day. The general design is certainly not beautiful, and it is rumored that the Emperor has rudely compared it to a monster gas holder. The general color at present is a disagreeable brown, but much of it is to be tinted. The verandah is not yet up. The greatest effort is to produce the beautiful and pleasing will be expended on the inside of the building, and there will doubtless be enough to astonish the most accomplished sightseer.

SEVERAL Washington ladies are vigorously engaged making up clothes of baby dimensions for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who for some time has been nursing Mrs. Monroe with her husband. The rumors about his dying condition there must have been somewhat exaggerated.

THE bill which has for some time been pending in the Senate of West Virginia, practically relieving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from taxation equal with the citizens of that State, has been defeated.

THE best informed merchants in New York are making arrangements to do one-third less business there than last year. If they keep up to that they will do well.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Articles of Agreement Between Walter Brown and James Hamill.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL it was announced that the race for the sculling championship would take place on the Monongahela, opposite this city, on May 21st. Subjoined are the articles of agreement:

Articles of agreement entered into on Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1867, between Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to row a five mile sculling race over the Pittsburgh course at a side, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1867, Walter Brown to receive $300 (three hundred dollars) for expenses in agreeing to go to Pittsburgh to row the race. The said race to take place between the hours of two and three o'clock P. M., on said day, if the weather is favorable and the river smooth. Should the river not be smooth, the judges to have the power to postpone said race to the first day that a smooth course can be had. Said race shall start from the Monongahela Bridge and proceed down the river two and one-half miles to a stake boat, turning from left to right and return to place of starting. The sum of $250 (two hundred and fifty dollars) a side as a forfeit is to be placed in the hands of Frank Queen, Editor of the New York *Clipper*, who shall be final stakeholder. The balance of the stakes to be put on or before the 1st of May. Either party failing to forfeit the amount of money deposited as appointed on day before the race.

In pursuance of this agreement we hereunto attach our names.

WALTER BROWN,
JAMES HAMILL.

Witness—Dennis Leary, Ed. James, Benjamin F. Brady.

In connection with this match, the editor of the New York *Clipper* says: "Since the defeat of Josh. Ward by Brown in their great race in Portland harbor last season, the latter has been very desirous of an opportunity to measure strength with Hamill, and it is more than probable that such a race would have been arranged between them then had it not been for the result of the great international contest, Walter deeming it unadvisable to challenge the champion in consequence. The cards which have passed between the parties have wrought up the feelings of their friends to a pretty high pitch, and as both have plenty of admirers who will risk their stumps freely in upholding their opinion of it, it will be emphatically a betting race, and will probably attract a larger attendance and create more excitement than any similar contest which has ever taken place amongst us. It is to be regretted that Brown would not consent to row a three miler also, which was his first proposition, and that he rather objects to it especially as he claims the championship of that distance, upon the plea that Jimmy previously performed the feat in nine minutes, but that the champion won't admit, but says that Walter will have to row for the honor if he desires it. The reputation of the champion of Pittsburgh, in whose waters the contest is to eventuate, for impartial judging, liberality in backing their favorites and hospitable treatment to strangers will, we are confident, be fully exhibited on this occasion, and no race was ever been there will doubt that the ambitious young athlete from Maine will have as fair a show as his opponent, while as far as the latter is concerned, there is no better, excepting, perhaps, that at Worcester. The public may rely upon being kept informed by the *Clipper* in regard to the match as it progresses."

Fire on Wood Street.

Yesterday morning shortly after three o'clock, the private watchman, employed by the storekeepers on Wood street, discovered a fire in the cellar of the extensive wholesale drug store of Kelly & Snodgrass No. 57 Wood street, a man in readiness to signal by No. 13, at the Wabash E gine House, and sounded the alarm. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and through their efforts the fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway. The fire was first discovered by the watchman in the rear part of the cellar, and communicated to the floor, burning through it and destroying a portion of the floor of the store. The principal damage done was consequence was done by the fire, but a large quantity of drugs, oils, &c., stored in the cellar, were damaged from the water. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire in the cellar or any spontaneous combustion in the cellar. The cellar door had been left unlocked the night previous, and the property had easy access to the cellar. There was a number of barrels of refined oil in the back part of the cellar, which had been opened the night previous, but fortunately the fire was out out before it communicated to it. The fire is loss will reach about five thousand dollars, on which only is stated in the following companies: Western Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; Western Assurance, Toronto; Canada; North American, Philadelphia; Manufacturers and Merchants', Hartford and Enterprise of Philadelphia).

Highway Robber Arrested.

On Saturday night last Adolph Kind, a soldier in the regular army, on duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, in Lawrenceville, came to this city and went into a tavern in the Fifth Ward, where he met a crowd of men, among whom were the notorious Sam. Smith. Kind was induced to drink several drinks, Smith then asked Kind out to take a walk, and while passing through a dark alley crossing Liberty street, attacked Kind from behind, knocked him down and robbed him of the book and check amounting to dollars, and then fled. Kind had his wits about him, however, and followed and succeeded in seeing. He made no information against Smith on Sunday, before Mayor McClarren, lodging him in the Station House. Smith was identified by Kind, and this morning Mayor McClarren committed him to jail for trial, in default of $300 bail.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience was present last evening to witness Miss Thompson's impersonation of Camille. To-night Miss Thompson will give especially attractive bill, which character she has always been a favorite in this city.

VARIETIES.—As usual, the attractions at the Varieties are of such a character as to crowd this popular resort to its fullest extent. Last night the light-weight pugilistic champion, Sam Collyer, made his first appearance, and received a cordial greeting.

MASONIC HALL.—Macallister continues his prestidigitatorial entertainments to crowded audiences at Masonic Hall, and gives away each evening one or more handsome presents.

BEHIND THE LIGHTHOUSE.—Old fogyism is not quite dead. People are still to be found who think that health is promoted by depletion. Was there ever such false logic! Nature is the great antagonist of disease, and the depleters propose to prostrate nature, in order, one might suppose, to give the enemy a *double chance* at the life of the patient! The true practice is so to invigorate the vital powers as to render them an over match for the enemies of disease. This can be done with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Of all vegetable tonics they are the most powerful and the most genial. All diseases, when even the strongest organizations are liable to be affected by the alternations of stringent cold and malarious moisture, this unestimable protective medicine is especially needed. Persons predisposed to biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, intermittent fever, or any of the complaints which cold weather superinduces or aggravates, should take it regularly throughout the Winter and Spring months. It is absolutely pure and harmless.

MARRIED:

ELLIOTT—WOOD.—At the Parsonage of the Ham on M. E. Church on Monday the 18th of February, A. D. 1867, by the Rev. T. N. Boyle GEORGE M. ELLIOTT, Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio, and MISS LIZZIE WOOD, formerly of Mendina, Ottawa county, New York.

DIED:

DERRICKSON.—On Tuesday, February 18, 1867, MARGARETA DERRICKSON, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence in Brownsville, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday morning, February 20 at 3 o'clock WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, infant son of Thomas and Mary Harris, aged 1 year.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COS. 72 Fifth street.

PUBLIC CATHOLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

"MONEY, WEALTH, AND OUR NATIONAL FINANCES."

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER,

Statistician of the United States Treasury Department, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, February 26th and 28th.

Tickets may be obtained at the Book and Music Stores. No reserved seats.

THEO. E. TAUK, JAMES B. DODGE, | G. L. R. FETTERMAN, MAURICE COLL, T. P. HOUSTON. COMMITTEE

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Builders and those intending to build, will do well to call and enquire time for making their arrangements as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

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corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COS. 72 Fifth street.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

TEN second hand pianos, in good order, for sale or rent at low prices. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

WILL OPEN MARCH 1ST, 1867.—E. R. Gardner having disposed of his old piece of business, will open an entire new stock of spring dry goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth, Merchant. eod

NOLEN'S COD LIVER OIL for Consumption and Kindred diseases, is pronounced by the highest medical authority to be the best and most reliable preparation ever offered, and enjoys a difference and large number of the public to a remarkable extent. Nolen & Sweeny, proprietors, No 123 South Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

New Improvements—Breech Loading Muskets—Military Stores on Deposit—Monument to the Victims of the Explosion.

In the year 1860 the Government, finding it expedient to locate an Arsenal in this vicinity, purchased thirty-nine acres of land on the bank of the Allegheny river, in what is now known as the borough of Lawrenceville. The work of improving the grounds and erecting the necessary buildings was immediately commenced, and completed in April, 1814, since which time they have been used for the purposes for which they were intended. Owing to its location, the Allegheny Arsenal has always been considered an important military post, and during the late rebellion one thousand persons were engaged in repairing small arms, manufacturing harness cartridges, bags, etc. Orders for thousands of rounds of ammunition have been filled at a few hours' notice, and the amount of military stores forwarded by the Arsenal in the armies was immense. Since the suspension of hostilities, however, the establishment has returned to a peace basis, and the employees reduced from one thousand to one hundred and twenty-five, long ranges being constantly shelled into the Allegheny River. Seventy soldiers connected with the ordnance corps, are on duty at the Arsenal. The officers of the Post are: Gen. R. H. K. Whitely, commanding; Aids—Maj. Theodore Edson and Lieut. Frank Sale; Surgeon—Dr. J. B. Bailey; Paymaster—Maj. A. J. Morgan.

NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED.

During last summer an additional workshop was erected. The new structure is of brick, 220 feet long by 40 feet deep, two stories high, with stone cornices, iron joists and slate roof. Work is now progressing on the interior, putting the machinery for the new shop, which will be adapted for building iron sea coast carriages. Nearly all the police were notified yesterday of the extension will be manufactured within the Arsenal. A boat and commodious brick edifice, to be occupied as the residence by Col. Morgan, is also in course of erection.

BREACH-LOADING MUSKETS.

The principal business at present being carried on in the Arsenal is repairing small arms and altering infantry cartridge boxes to suit breech-loading muskets, the alteration being a substitution of sheep skin lining in place of the tin boxes formerly used. Five thousand muskets are being altered into breech-loaders at the Springfield Armory, in Massachusetts, and it is the intention of the Government to arm five regiments with them, and to consider they prove a success to adopt them for infantry service. Gen. Whiteley received one of these altered muskets on Saturday last, and after a trial of it proved very satisfactory. In the infantry is a case containing seventy five specimens of the various kinds of muskets in use in every country in Europe being represented. Many improvements will doubtless be suggested to the Ordnance Bureau after examining this cabinet, and a more satisfactory and perfect rifle or musket may be the result.

MILITARY STORES.

The following military stores are deposited at the arsenal: 260 200 pounds of powder, 17,000,000 small arms cartridges, 50,000 round of field and ammunition, 175,000 cannon projectiles, 800 field and siege projectiles, 10,000 rifle projectiles and rifle fit for service, 20,000 sabers and swords, 40,000 sets of infantry accouterments, 7,000 sets horse equipments, 7,000 sets artillery harness, 6,000 cavalry saddles, 1,000 artillery saddles, which our citizens would do permit to be shipped from the Arsenal to the seat of war, occupies a prominent position on the grounds. A number of small cannon, taken from the British during the Revolutionary war, are also exhibited.

THE WATER FACILITIES.

The arsenal is supplied with water from a spring located on a hill near the Greensburg turnpike, and about one mile from the grounds. The water is conveyed through pipes to two large reservoirs, from which it is distributed through the various buildings. Some time since the property in the vicinity of the spring was purchased by a German society, who intended to erect a hospital on a portion of it and lay out fine acres in lots for building purposes. The Germans, however, in digging and having to clean it out of the surrounding property, the water became contaminated, and the society sold it back to the Government. In order to preserve it. A bill to that effect was passed by Congress recently, and the ices have been purchased for $2,000. The work of fencing their purchase received the President's signature on Monday.

THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION—MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS.

On the 17th of September, 1862, a terrible explosion occurred at the Arsenal, when resulting in the killing of seventy-two young girls employed in the establishment. Several efforts were made in this city to secure money to erect a monument in the Allegheny Cemetery to their memory, but all proving failures, the matter was taken up in Lawrenceville in March, 1864, and Rev. W. H. Andrews, Geo. D. Cowes and M. M. Howard appointed a committee to collect funds. The gentlemen labored assiduously and succeeded in securing a handsome sum to enable them to order the monument. Proposals were asked for, and the contract awarded to Mr. Meyer, of Philadelphia, for nine hundred and fifty dollars. The monument has been finished, and on the 17th of September last was taken from Philadelphia, by rail to this city by the Pennsylvania Railroad free of charge. On the arrival of the train it was carefully placed on a truck, and the procession, headed by the Lawrenceville police was formed, and proceeded to the Arsenal, where the monument will be erected as soon as the weather will permit. The remainder of the fund will be reserved for an appropriate dedication. The monument will be erected as soon as the weather will permit. The remainder of the fund will be reserved for an appropriate dedication. The monument will be erected as soon as the weather will permit. Those who have not contributed to the fund have failed to make payment, they can do so by calling at the Arsenal, where a list is kept. Should the police who were notified yesterday of the robbery, but no clue to the thieves whatever, has, as yet, been obtained.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—On Tuesday night, snow fell, on the Allegheny mountains, to the depth of fourteen inches. There was six inches of snow on the east that came over the mountains during the night. The Baltimore Express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due in this city at 4:30 P. M., yesterday was an hour and a half behind time. The other trains arrived in nearly on time.

THE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.—Alderman Donaldson has rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Pratt, of St. Clair street, charged with attempting to procure an abortion on Isabella Stoner, of Allegheny, and has held him in the sum of one thousand dollars bail for his appearance at the March term of the Criminal Court to answer the charge.

THE LATE HORSE THIEF CASE.—Mr. William Irwin, the party from whom the two horses were stolen several months ago, and recovered in Allegheny yesterday from his home in Warren county, Pa., and will proceed, in company with county, Pa., and will proceed, in company with county, Pa., and will proceed, in company with